Numb. 377

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1736.

N°377.

Rome, Aug. 14. *O. S.*

A MAN who ſells Fruit, having had a Quarrel t'other Day with ſome Soldiers, and being forced to fly for Sanctuary to the Court of St. Lewis's Church of the French Nation, was purſued thither by the Soldiers, and ſoundly beat: the News of which Outrage being carto the Duke de St. Aignan, the French Amdor, he complain'd of it to the Cardinal Corſini, cauſed the Soldiers to be arreſted, and acquainted Ambaſſador, that he wou'd ſee them puniſhed; h Satisfaction, 'tis hop'd, the Ambaſſador will ontent with. Gallows are put up in the Square ont Sixtus and other Places, in order to awe the bitants of the Ward beyond Tyber, and to preſeditious Aſſemblies. The Congregation de ganda Fide, has received Letters from China, Advice, that the new Emperor, who has reign'd ſince October laſt, does not ſeem to bear ſo much ed to the Chriſtians, as his Father ſhewed to in the laſt Years of his Life; that the reigning eror at his Succeſſion to the Throne, had deed ſeveral Perſons out of Priſon, who were con for having embraced Chriſtianity, and that the Prince had permitted the Jeſuit Miſſionaries, had been baniſhed to divers Parts of China, to n to Canton. At the ſame Time, the Congreon received very favourable Letters from their ionaries at Tonquin, which ſay, that the Prince, at preſent governs that Kingdom, treats the ſtians with very great Lenity; that he had reed ſeveral Lords or Mandarins, their Enemies, his Court, and that they thought, they obſerv'd poſition in that Prince to renounce all the Erof Idolatry, and to embrace the Chriſtian Faith.

S. An Expreſs from Spain is gone thro' this for Naples, who reports, that he ſaw 20,000 embark'd at Barcelona.

Naples, Aug. 10. *O. S.* The Soldiers of this Gariſon rt in great Numbers. Laſt Week two Men of to Bueno's Regiment, who ſtood Century in the er of the Carmelites, left their Poſts and ran y; upon which, they were immediately purſued ome Soldiers and a Serjeant who came up with n; but inſtead of bringing them back, choſe er to fly with them. Then a Lieutenant with Men were detach'd after thoſe Deſerters, but a tedious Purſuit, the Lieutenant being quite d, ordered his Men to halt, and took a Nap; but ſaid, that when he wak'd he found himſelf alone, that the whole Party had taken that Opportunity deſert. Fourteen Men of the Duke of Alvito's giment, deſerted alſo about 5 Days ago. The laſt rier from Madrid, brought an Inſtrument ſign'd the Queen of Spain, whereby ſhe renounces all hts and Pretenſions to the real Eſtates of the Far- Family, and to the perſonal Eſtate of the Fay of the Medicis, in favour of his Neapolitan eſty, to whom ſhe leaves the Power of improving Rights upon that Head, with Regard to the new eſſor of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, and the Perſon that ſhall enter into Poſſeſſion of Tuſy.

Leghorn, Aug. 13. *O. S.* The Duke de Montemar ing received Orders from the Spaniſh Court to cuate Tuſcany, ſent Yeſterday for the Intendant the Spaniſh Marines at this Port to Piſa, and ve him Orders to prepare every Thing for the barkation of the Spaniſh Troops; and that this y the ſaid Intendant returned hither for that Purſe. According to Letters from Corſica, the Baron Neuhoff, to be reveng'd on Signior Arrighi, who s the greateſt Enemy he had, went with a Dechment of Soldiers to his Eſtate, where he ſet Fire his Houſes, ſo that his Mother and three of his lations periſhed in the Flames. This done, the ron at the Head of 5000 Men, advanced into the ovince of Nebbio, ſpreading Terror wherever he nes, and reſolved to puniſh the Inhabitants for ſubtting to the Republick of Genoa, and receiving ms from thence after they had joined his Party. he Baron has ſent a Memorial to Signior Rivarola, the Genoeſe Commiſſary at Baſtia, wherein he confutes the Allegations contained in the ſeveral Manifeſtoes publiſhed againſt him by the Republick, and deſires Rivarola to ſend the ſaid Memorial to the Senate. The Baron complains in particular, that their perſonal Marks of Defamation, were the more unjuſt, as they have no Relation to the Motives which occaſioned the Diſcontents of a People, who tired out with a Series of Tyranny and Oppreſſion, had called to him for Deliverance. He declares, that he thinks it an Honour to be an Inſtrument in the Hand of Providence, for ſecuring a happier State to a People ſo Brave and Generous as the Corſicans; and that he would take no other Way to remove any Prejudices which the bare Accuſations of the Publick may have cauſed againſt him, than by ſhewing in his Conduct, how much the Corſicans think him worthy of their Love, and the Confidence they have placed in him.

Genoa, Aug. 14. *O. S.* Two Ships ſail'd from our Port laſt Tueſday, with 3000 Bombs and a great Quantity of other Ammunition for Barcelona

Florence, Aug. 14. *O. S.* The Duke de Montemar has acquainted the Great Duke, with the Orders he has received from the Court of Spain for evacuating Tuſcany. It has been regulated, that the Evacuation thereof, ſhall be performed in the ſame Manner, as was the Evacuation of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, viz. That the Imperial Troops ſhall not enter into Tuſcany, till the Spaniards are all gone out of it, and that thoſe Places in this Duchy, where the Imperialiſts are to keep Gariſon, ſhall be delivered up to them by the Great Duke's Commiſſaries.

Venice, Aug. 21. *O. S.* They write from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Vizier has Orders to keep this Year on the Defenſive, and at the ſame Time to prepare for ſome conſiderable Enterprize next Campaign, in caſe the Porte does not make Peace with Ruſſia.

Vienna, Aug. 21 *O. S.* An Expreſs from M. Tahlman, the Imperial Miniſter at the Porte, brings Advice of a Conference he and the Ruſſian Miniſter had with the Grand Vizier in his March, wherein we hear the Vizier declared to them, that the Grand Signior for the Sake of Peace, would conſent to abate his former Demands, and to leave the Ruſſian Court in Poſſeſſion of Aſoph, and the Northern Part of the Crim Tartary; but that 'twas not poſſible for him to give up the South Part, nor cou'd he be ſafe without preſerving the Sovereignty of the Black Sea; but 'tis a Queſtion, whether this Propoſal will go down with the Court of Ruſſia. The 12,000 Men that the Emperor ſent for from Italy to be employed in Hungary, are arrived in Lower Auſtria. The Princeſs de Soiſſons, Heireſs to the late Prince Eugene, being reſolved to ſell the Deceaſed's fine Palaces, 'tis ſaid the Princeſs Dowager of Prince Emanuel of Savoy, has offered 150,000 Florins for the magnificent Palace belonging to the Deceaſed in this City, but that the Princeſs de Soiſſons demands 500,000.

Dantzick, Aug. 21. *O. S.* King Staniſlaus has remitted 12,000 Poliſh Ducats to the Magiſtrates of this City, to indemnify the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Country, for the Loſſes they ſuſtained during the laſt Siege; and he has alſo been ſo generous as to ſend Orders to the Leſſees of his Eſtates in Poland, to pay a Part of the Revenues thereof, half yearly to the ſaid Magiſtrates, towards making good the Sums which he promiſed them, in Conſideration of what they ſuffered for him.

Hanover, Aug. 27. *O. S.* His Britannick Majeſty who propoſes now to divert himſelf with Hunting for about a Fortnight, will ſet out for that Purpoſe on the 13th of next Month for Gifthorn, in order to hunt next Day in the Droemeling, and from thence to repair to the Gohre; and the Baron de Hattorf, who is to accompany him, is returned hither for that Purpoſe with his whole Family, from his Seat in that Country. 'Tis ſaid, that the Baron de Huſs, who went hence Yeſterday for Vienna with the Character of Miniſter from his Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, has a particular Commiſſion to intercede in Favour of the Proteſtants of Hungary and Tranſilvania. The Chevalier de Ruſca, ſo famous for the Pictures he has drawn both here and at Caſſel, has juſt finiſhed thoſe of the Count Kinski and his Lady, which are very much talked of and admired by all good Judges of Painting, both for Colouring, Attitude and Reſemblance: And People of the firſt Rank are ſo eager to have their Pictures taken by his maſterly Hand, that he has been forced to put off his Voyage for England till the King's Departure. The Count de Montijo, is ſoon expected here as Ambaſſador from Spain.

To Mr. J. E. *in anſwer to his Letter of* September 3.

Ecce iterum Criſpinus; & eſt mihi ſæpe Vocandus
In partes—— JUV.

Once more Criſpinus *call'd upon the Stage,*
Nor ſhall once more ſuffice—— DRYD.

I Have repeated the Motto of my former, to ſhew, Sir, either that you do not underſtand *Juvenal*, (which I am ſurpriz'd at conſidering your Profeſſion) or was reſolved to be witty at the Expence of your Underſtanding, by applying *Criſpinus* (a greater Miſtake than R. R. in your former) to the Writer, inſtead of the Perſon attack'd; tho' far be it from me, Sir, to compare myſelf with *Juvenal*, or you with that vile Fellow *Criſpinus*; my Intention was to allude, not to the Perſon himſelf, but to the Poet's Manner of introducing him. — Nor do I call *Homer*, *Heſiod*, &c. Auxiliaries to a *Bully*, any farther than as you have hook'd them in to *back* your Cauſe, when they cannot help themſelves; who, had they been living, would have been as much aſham'd of ſuch a Client, as I am of ſuch an Antagoniſt; a mere Scribler, whoſe Talent lies only in Abuſe! But well may you charge me with Miſrepreſentations, ſince you have palm'd upon me a new Specimen, which I never ſaw before Yeſterday; and whatever *myn Hoſt of the Talbot* has done to diſoblige you, you have taken down his *Bush*; for your Note on the *Tabard* in the Specimen which I ſaw, and have by me, runs thus; "*I have been rather the more particular in this Note,*" (very particular indeed, in quoting Ten Lines which follow in Courſe a few Pages after) "*becauſe theſe* "*Stories were propoſed by the Hoſt,* (v. 794) *and to ſet* "*ſuch Innholders a Pattern, who have not attain'd, or* "*have ſwerv'd from this Hoſt's Accommodation of* "*Strangers; but let them who can't ſo eaſily apply what* "*is only in Writing to a* ſerious *Practice, take* my Di- "rection *to the ſaid Talbot Inn* in Southwark, *which* "*ſtill ſubſiſts and is poſſeſs'd by an* Hoſt, *who proves him-* "*ſelf no ways inferior to him, that is deſcribed to have* "*lived in the Days of* Chaucer." —— Now I affirm'd this to be trifling, and by way of Abridgment put it, that *the Hoſt was a very civil Fellow, and drew good Drink*, and this you call a *Forgery*. I own, Sir, *good Drink* is not mention'd, but ſurely it is included, and indeed I think it a neceſſary Embelliſhment to your Note, for I ſuppoſe you are a Man of better Taſte than to *direct* your Friends to an Houſe of bad Liquors. — But no more of this, ſince in your new Specimen you have alter'd it thus; "*becauſe theſe Stories were* "*propoſed by the Hoſt* (v. 794.) *And the ſaid Talbot Inn* "*ſtill ſubſiſts, tho' with this Difference, that the Sign is* "*changed from a* Taberde or a Gown, *as in the Days* "*of* Chaucer, *to a* Talbot or Blood-Hound." —— This is ſaying ſomewhat; but you ought to acknowledge it owing to my Admonition, and the informing you of the Difference between a *Taberde* and a *Talbot*. —— But, with the Reader's Patience, I will tranſcribe another Note or two from your neweſt Specimen, "Not. 1. The firſt 12 Verſes are a De- "ſcription of the Seaſon of the Year, when People "more frequently ſet upon their travelling Devotions. "And herein he ſeems to have been moſt choice of "his Words to adapt a Meaning to his whole Deſign: "For as the Pilgrims pretended that they undertook "thoſe Devotions by a particular Impulſe of the "Holy Spirit; ſo the Poet ſeems by the *Drought of* "*March* to intimate that State of *Aridity or Dryneſs*, "from which they pretended to be rouſed by the "ſaid Impulſe deſcribed here by the *Soft* or ſweet "Showers of *April*, &c. And (in Not. 2.) to pro- "poſe to the Indolent, an Example of Watchfulneſs "and Care in their proper Stations, by introducing "the Induſtry of Birds, who from a pure Inſtinct of "Nature, prepare with the early Spring, when the "Trees and Buſhes begin to be cloathed with Leaves, "to provide themſelves a Neſt, and keep a continual

"Watch

"Watch against the too common Invaders of natural "Right." —— Now, Sir, I quote these not only for the Importance of the Observations they contain; but because the Sense you aim at therein absolutely confirms my Reading, *enspired*, and not *espired*, as you explain it, (*Lat.* of *exspiro* to *send forth*, *blow from*, or *out of*;) but to which of these will you add the Preposition, *through*, quoted in your last, as if that would mend the Matter, or was the Word or Meaning of *Chaucer?* nothing less, I can assure you, Sir, and I was so far from not knowing there was such a Reading, as *espired*, that the only Edition that has it, was the first I ever read.

The rest of your Letter, Sir, being mere Ribaldry, I shall pass on to your Friend *Euphemo*, who seems to have a little more Sense; but I must tell him, he is very wrong, as well as disingenuous, in dating his Letter from *Kew*; because, to my Knowledge, there is no one there, but would be ashamed of so unfair a Proceeding, as to condemn a Book before he has seen a single Page of it, or of so silly a one, as to engage in a Dispute he does not understand; if he does, I call upon him, whoever he be, *to expose my trifling Arguments*, i. e. to prove them such; or to defend the Significancy of your Notes; the absurd Use of the final or obscure E, in the last, or any even Place, except the 2d; your nonsensical Word, *espired* (i. e. *exspired*;) your hobbling, long-and-short, *unchaucer-like* Versification, as, besides those before-mentioned,

The holy blisful Martyr for to seeke,
That hem hath holpen, when they were seke,

like *Soté* and *Roté*, and many more, in the short Specimen you have given us, of the same Stamp: Let him defend these, I say, since you have said nothing to the Purpose; and if you have any more Scriblers at your Service, set them all on, that I may have the Pleasure of *laughing* at them all in their Turns.

Your's,

T. M.

LONDON.

Sir William Fleming, Baronet, deceased, was 81 Years of Age. He was of a very antient Family, descended from Michael Le Fleming, who being an active young Man, and related unto Baldwin Earl of Flanders, was sent over by him with Forces to aid King William the Conqueror, his Son-in-Law. This Michael for his good Services, had a very fair Estate given him in the Counties of Lancaster and Cumberland; part of which still continues in his Family. This Family has always been remarkable for the true Love of their Country: Publick Spirit has been the Principle of their Actions, Publick Good the chief End of them.

The late Sir William Fleming, in the Station of a Magistrate, was very Excellent, and promoted the Peace and Welfare of his Country with great Zeal, Justice and Fortitude. *He was a Terror to Evil Doers, and a Praise to them that did Well*; and took vigilant Care, that it should not be safe for the former to resist the Laws, nor dangerous for the latter to obey them.

He had a great many good Qualities, and exerted them all in useful and good Offices to his Neighbours: His Knowledge and Wisdom were frequently employ'd in their Service, and to their Advantage: When any Differences arose amongst them, his Reason regulated their Passions, and his Counsel, their Controversies: He was at all Times as industrious to compose Animosities, as the Litigious to foment them.

He possessed a plentiful Fortune in a prudent, handsome Manner, without Noise, Show or Splendor: He delighted not in the Blaze and Bustle of pompous Life: He deriv'd no Satisfaction from the Admiration of Crowds, nor took Pleasure in any Applause, but that of his well-regulated Mind. His every Day shew'd that he liv'd to gratify the Virtue of a Wise Man, not the Vanity of a Wealthy one. He was Frugal, that might be Liberal; and acted the regular Oeconomist, on purpose to secure the Power of being the generous Benefactor.

He was an affectionate Husband, an amiable Friend, and all his Intercourses of Love and Friendship, were adorn'd by Good Nature, guided by Reason, and guarded by Fidelity.

At the Horse Races at Halifax, four Horses started for the 20 l. Plate, and the same was won by Lord Lonsdale's Bay Horse, Ball.

For the 10 l. Plate Four started, which was won by Mr. Luck's Bay Mare, Gift.

For the 12 l. Plate Four started, and the same was won by Mr. Crook's Bay Horse, Black Tom.

At the Races at Grantham five Horses started for the 15 l. Plate, and the same was won by Mr. Croft's Chesnut Gelding, Bald Galloway.

For the 20 l. Plate Two started, and the same was won by Sir Michael Newton's Chesnut Horse, Brisk.

The 15 l. Plate was won by Mr. Boucheret's Mare, Miss Slouch.

At the Races at Litton, in Worcestershire, the 20 l. Plate was won by Mr. Meredith's Grey Mare, Miss Modesty.

As was also the 20 l. Plate at Hereford.

Yesterday 25 Prisoners were tried at the Old Baily, one whereof was capitally convicted, viz. Edward Bonner for robbing Mr. Samuel Hasswell on the Highway of a Silver Watch, a Gold Ring, and some Money; 8 were cast for Transportation, and 16 acquitted. There were 3 Men and a Woman committed by the Court to Newgate for Perjury on Bonner's Trial.

The same Day at the Sessions at Hick's Hall, a Bill of Indictment was found against several of the Spittle Fields Rioters.

At the said Sessions a Butcher was fin'd 13 s. 4 d. for selling Meat of a Sunday.

We hear that the Oratory Subjects next Sunday Morning will be, God's hardening Men, and not; creating Evil, and not; God sleeping, and not; Christ left of God, yet God with him, &c. Memoirs of Eve, why created at all, and from the Rib, whether in Paradise, and with a Soul; the Rib, what: — in the Evening, — has no Comeliness, yet fairer than all; consume them, consume them not: ——the Oratian on the Real Quintessence, or Universal Panacæa, prov'd from Scripture, the way to join the Force of Nature, Art and Religions in one: History of Schemes to be immortal: — and an Elogium on the late Lord Mountcashel of Ireland: —— Then a Gentleman will, as proposed, be Opponent in a publick Disputation, 'Whether the Solar System 'of Ptolomy or Sir Isaac Newton be preferable?' Mr. H. Respondent. Daily, in the Musæum, the Gentleman's proper University, is carried on in private Institutes, for Gentlemen's utmost Success and Accomplishment.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 151 1-4th. India 180 1-4th. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 114 1-8th. New Ditto 111 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 3-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 110 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 16. India Bonds 7 l. 1 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 5 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 6 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-8th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

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By a COUNTRY LAYMAN.

Now also is the Axe laid to the Root of the Tree; and every Tree that bringeth not forth good Fruit, shall be hewn down and cast into the Fire. Matth. iii. 10.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

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Au defaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse,
Motto to LAYER's Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, some Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Strype, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he need not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, shrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it most advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which there said to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, Men of Credit.

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